Six months,

All communications intended for publication must reach the office by Tuesday morning. Anonymous letters will receive no Address all communications to THE GAZETTE, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 10, 1897.

Just one-twelfth of the McKinley administration has passed, and in that time Republicans have done more in the way of carrying out the pledges of the platform than was ever accomplished in double that time by any previous administration. When you consider that this has been done with a Senate in which the Republicans are in a minority you should celebrate the close of the first four months, instead of grumbling because the full four years' undertaking has not been completed.

"Protests" coming from foreign nations relative to the tariff which we are about adopting are not looked upon as a serious matter by our statesmen in Washington. A cold-blooded statistician who wanted to see whether these nations would really carry out their threats of retaliation against our tariff has found out that the fifteen nations in question enjoy in their trade with the United States a balance in their favor amounting to \$1,750,000 in the past decade, a condition they are not likely to disturb by adverse legislation, even if our new tariff is not framed especially in their

Mr. Bryan ought to stop "invading the enemy's country" to make bargains for delegations in 1900 as the price for his silence in local campaigns, and devote his attention to muzzling his special organ, the Omaha World-Herald. That paper has at last yielded to the general conviction that the prosperity at which he continues to scoff is really with us, and is publishing article after article the farmers and stock-growers of the West. A late issue of that paper especially calls attention to the revival of the cattle industry, which it says is not only clearly apparent but likely to continue.

There is no step backward in business, although the season of midsummer quiet is near. Improvement continues, gradual and prudently cautious as before, although in many branches evident where no signs of it appeared a few weeks ago. Business men of the highest standing in all parts of the country have gradually perceived that the tide has begun to rise and are regulating their contracts and investments and plans for the future with a confidence quite unknown to them a short time ago. Great changes hardly to be expected, but removal of uncertainty is with reason expected to bring into operation buying forces which have been restricted for months. Meanwhile it is encouraging that crop prospects still grow brighter; that the industries meet a gradually increasing demand for products; that labor questions which had a threatening aspect have been adjusted, and that the Treasury maintains its ample strength notwithstanding some exports of gold brought about by premiums paid on behalf of foreign governments.-Dun's Review, June 26.

The County Board of Education, com. posed of Messrs. J. J. Bagwell, N. F. Roberts and J. H. Fleming, met last Monday and organized by electing Mr. J. J. Bagwell chairman. Messrs. D. H. Young. Clerk of the Superior Court, and J. J. Rogers, Register of Deeds, as required by law, took part in the election of the County Supervisor. Messrs. Bagwell, Roberts, Young and Rogers voted for Rev. Henry W. Norris, and Mr. Fleming voted for Rev. J. M. White. Rev. Norris having received a majority of the votes. was declared elected Supervisor, and qualified by taking the oath of office before Clerk Young, and then took a seat as secretary of the board.

The board established the lines of each district in accordance with the lines of the various townships of the county.

The matter of appointment of committeemen for each district was discussed, and recommendations received from many of the districts, but the board, in order to be as careful as possible in selecting committeemen, passed the resolution following, which it will be well for those interested to read, as certain days are set apart to consider said appointments for certain districts. The resolution says:

"Resolved, That the board will elect no one as committeemen on account of his politics, and that we will only consider the politics of the appointee in so far as it is necessary to comply with the law, and we request the people to send us the names of the best men that are unobjectionable to any of the prople, and that of committees for Wake Forest, New Light, Little River, Mark's Creek, Barton's Creek and House Creek, on Monday. 12th of July, at 10 o'clock, and the appointment of committees for Middle Creek, Holly Springs, Cary, Cedar Fork, Buckhorn, White Oak and Swift Creek will be taken up Tuesday, 13th, at 10 o'clock, and the committees for Neuse River, Oak Grove, St. Matthews, St. Mary's and Panther Branch will be taken up at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, July 14th.

The board starts off under favorable auspices and bids fair to strengthen our heretofore weak public school system.

Mr. Fleming, the Democratic member in addressing the board, said that there had will now be righted.

The selection of ex Senator Norris is a

RECORDER CHEATHAM.

Recorder Henry P, Cheatham relieved Charles High Jinkins Taylor from official duty on a recent morning. It was a sad scene, to see "High Jinks," so reluctantly give up that four thousand dollar plum. Just think of it, High Jinks' pets will be relieved also! Mr. Cheatham intends to establish such reforms that the people of this city will appreciate. One thing about Mr. Cheatham, he is a gentleman. When the personnel of his office is changed the people will then see the difference in a man who knows his business and one who has got his business to learn.

Yes, High Jinks has gone, never to return to official life again. Who will mourn? Some few may, perhaps, shed a tear and wonder to themselves, what fools these mortals are. A man who could have been the greatest in the history of his race, has no one to drop a tear of sympathy .- Washington Bee.

DOCTORING NEWSPAPERS.

The Winston Republican wants to know what is to be done with all the young men who have just been licensed to practice medicine. We can't tell, unless some of them commence doctoring

For instance, there's the News and Observer. Its editor came home to "save the State," but the State didn't seem to be doing now? Has one of them retired to very anxious for his assistance. That fretted it. Now it is very seriously in- his place without a contest? Is it the jured. We don't know whether it was suicide or not. At any rate it shot off a big gun last week, and strange to say, it knew it was loaded. The gun proved to be of a boomerang variety. We don't know whether it knew that or did not know it. Strange to say, the boomerang returned again with greater force than that with which it was sent, the object it struck having been encased in armor sufficiently strong to accelerate its speed on its return journey.

Now, we surmise the News and Observer will not shoot again till Independence day.-Progressive Farmer.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The following editorial from the State Normal Magazine is timely:

By act of the last Legislature every township in North Carolina will have the opportunity of voting in August upon the question of levying a local township tax to supplement its public school fund, and every township will receive from the State an amount equal to the amount raised by the special tax that it levies, provided that amount does not exceed \$500, which is the maximum that any township may receive for this purpose from the State treasury.

"It seems to us that the only hope for any great improvement of our public schools lies in local taxation. The State has gone almost as far in the direction of a general tax for public schools as their most sanguine friends can reasonably hope for it to go, and still the public schools are sadly inadequate to the stupendous work of educating the great masses of our people. Unless the people of the various country communities of North Carolina shall, like the people of the leading towns and cities of the State, have the wisdom clearly to see and the courage bravely to perform their duty in before the adjournment of Congress are this matter, by meeting the State half way and supplementing by a local tax; the insufficient public school fund, the public schools must continue to struggle with a hopeless task, and thousands of the present generation must still be doomed to wear the galling yoke of

"'To your tents, O, Israel!' Friends of public education, lovers of humanity, loyal sons and daughters of Carolina, now is the time for you to show your faith and your love by your works. You stand face to face with the most glorious opportunity that this generation has had of securing an effective and adequate system of common schools and thereby banishing the blight of illiteracy from

every community in your beloved State. "Men and women who love your State, allow not this opportunity to pass unused; buckle on your armor, march forth into every community of this Commonwealth, and do battle with tongue and pen, and influence and vote for local taxation, the hope of the public schools."

IT MAKES ME TIRED.

MR. EDITOR: It is to be regretted that so much of the time of the last Legislature was taken up in a hunt and scramble for office. It is said, with too much truth, that in this scramble the public business was very much neglected; it is true to a certain extent that this hunt for office is still continued. But this is always the case when a change of administration takes place, whether State or National. There never has been such a raid made upon a national administration for office as was made upon Cleveland's first administration. Nothing has ever been written in North Carolina equal in humor and withering in sarcasm to Pat Winston's "On to Washington," published in the Republican, and other papers of the State. These letters ought | pay such teachers? to be reproduced.

This scene has not been enacted by Democrats in State administrations for a have in regard to teachers' salaries. I long time, as that party has been in pow- have heard school committeemen comer and in control of the State patronage | pare the time of a school teacher with for more than twenty years. But those that of the wood-chopper, the ditcher who are old enough have a vivid recollection of the scramble for office that to say against any man who does this took place then. This feeling was so strong, and the hunt for office so hot that nothing was allowed to stand in its way: and Republicans were tumbled headforemost out of office by the right of

might and power. This continued until every department the Democratic party-the Governor and his advisers, the Secretary of State. the Treasurer, the Auditor; every Judge in the State and the subordinates of their Courts that they had control of : every been something wrong with our school superintendent and officer of the penal system, but it seemed that the people found and charitable institutions of the State, it out before his party did. The wrongs the penitentiary and the asylums-were officered and manned by good leyal Democrats. This was the condition in which good one, and he will make a worthy and efficient supervisor. the Republicans and Populists gained time nor money? C. H. MEBANE. Raleigh, May 13, 1897.

control of the Legislature and a part of the judiciary of the State; and in the last election the Governor and the other State officers, voted for at that time.

This administration undertook to put in charge of the penitentiary and these sacred charitable institutions some Republicans and some Populists, to divide the honors and responsibilities of these sacred institutions with the Democrats. And every Democratic paper in the State, and every Democrat that thinks he is a leader of Democracy (and there be many of this sort) raised the cry and howl whine and snivel, that the wicked Re publicans and Populists had dragged the sacred institutions into politics. This makes me tired.

They must think the people are fools or are as void of principle as they are, when they undertake to make the people believe that the Republicans and Populists have dragged these institutions into politics because they want a part of the places filled with their people, when the Democrats had every place in these institutions filled with a Democrat.

Their chatter about "pie hunters" is equally ridiculous. Who ever saw a Democrat that did not want office pie? What are these virtuous disinterested Democratic gentlemen, placed in these sacred institutions for political reasons, give place to the partisan appointed in love of pie that causes them to cling to their office with the grip of death?

From the abuse which they have heaped upon Populists and Republicans, and the contempt with which they have affected to treat them, I am surprised that they are willing to disgrace themselves by holding office under a Populist-Republican administration.

-Winston Republican.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL LAW. To the Friends of Public Education:

I wish to explain one or two important changes in the school law as enacted by the last General Assembly of North Caro-First. The township is to be the unit of our public school system. The public

schools in the township are under the control and management of the five school committeemen. These men have large discretion as to establishing schools there are three huts, not school houses. first section of the act. each receiving about \$75 per year. Under the new law it is possible to have, instead of the three cabins, one good school house near the centre of the territory covered by the three cabins and have \$225 for this school. Instead of having three \$15 teachers we may have one \$50 man or woman that may do more for the school children in four months than under the old system was done in two or three years. Who would not rather send his children two or even three miles to a school that is a school than to have a poor school on the corner of his farm? I am aware that some are very much opposed to the township system on account of school houses being near them, and on account of work or money spent on some these houses. I hope those persons will take a liberal view of this matter, lay | they are now urging another "fusion" aside personal preference and join in to the greatest number. When we unite the small schools into one good, strong school, with one energetic, live teacher, then and not until then may we expect to have public schools of such force and character as will be felt in our State. Second. The election to be held on

"Tuesday after the second Monday in August" is worthy of your careful consideration. This election is to be held in every township. The County Commissioners at their June meeting are to give notice of this election in every county in North Carolina. Any township that votes to tax itself \$500 for public schools will receive \$500 from the State Board of Education; or if this amount is raised by private subscription for a township, the same amount may be received from the State Board of Education. Friends, do not become alarmed when you hear the word "tax." I am sure that our country people do have a hard time to pay their taxes, but consider how little would be the tax of each one in a township in order to raise \$1,500 and then have this supplemented by the State with \$500, making \$2,000, in addition to what school fund you now have. Suppose where we now have twelve schools in a township we make only eight strong schools, each one would receive from the \$2,000 \$250; add this \$250 to your school fund. If we can put three of the \$75 schools together, then we would have \$250 plus \$225, which is \$475 for each school. Now, my friends, do not say that all this looks very well on paper, but it cannot be done in our State. I tell you it can be done, and when we have \$475 for each of our public schools in our State, then we will have a right to demand professional teachers in our pub. lic schools. What right have we to talk about professional teachers in our public

schools with only \$75 or \$100 a year to Third. I would like to remove, if possible, the idea that some of our people and the ordinary laborer. I have naught kind of work. It is honorable and right, but what I want to call your attention to is that a man's education is his investment. Let us see what an ordinary education costs. In time it costs six years; two years preparatory and four years in lege four years at \$250 each, making a future. cost of \$1,800. The six years' time spent in school would be worth at least \$600. Thus we see that the total cost of an ordinary education in time and money is about \$1,900. These figures mean strict economy on the part of the student. The interest on this education is three cents per day at 6 per cent. interest. Now. what farmer or what business man would invest \$1,900 and compare his income with the 25-cent wo.d-chopper or the or

dinary laborer, who has invested neither

AN ACT TO DEFINE THE DUTIES OF LOCAL BOARDS OF THE STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact :

SECTION 1. That the Local Boards of Trustees of the respective State Colored Normal Schools shall have the general management of their respective schools.

SEC. 2. The Local Boards of Trustees shall elect their respective superintendents and teachers, regulate the salaries of superintendents and teachers: Provided. That the election of such superintendents and teachers and their salaries shall meet the approval of the State Board of Education: Provided further, That when necessary, for any cause, for the removal of a superintendent or a teacher in any one of these schools, this shall be done by the Local Board of Trustees, subject to the approval of the State Board of Education.

SEC. 3. The members of the respective Local Boards of Trustees shall be appointed by the State Board of Education their respective terms of office shall be for two years; Provided, That any vacancy occurring by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the Sate Board of Education.

Sec. 4. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from

and after its ratification. In the General Assembly, read three times and ratified this 22d day of Feb.

A. F. HILEMAN. ruary, 1897. Speaker House Representatives. C. A. REYNOLDS. President Senate.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE COLORED STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the entire amount of money now appropriated in aid of the Colored State Normal Schools shall be ascertained by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and he shall divide this sum equally among the several schools. and the State Treasurer shall pay the proportionate amount to each of the said schools as shall be certified to him by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. All acts making appropriations corder has often looked for help, and in their townships. As a matter of fact, to the several colored State Normal never vainly. Surely if we differ with under the old law in many instances, Schools are amended as provided in the

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from In the General Assembly, read three times and ratified this the 8th day of March, 1897.

Last year's experience as a tail to the Democratic kite was quite enough for the average Populist. He wants no more of it this year, and is determined that he will not have it.

President McKinley has reason to con-

gratulate himself and his party on the fact that the tariff bill has been passed more quickly after his inauguration than any tariff since the first Congress. The fact that the Democrats propose to grab all the fat offices in the States where

with the Populists makes the members of hearty co-operation for the greatest good | the latter party somewhat wary this time. Railroad men, manufacturers, and business men of all sections and parties report marked improvement in business and confidence, and predict that the re-

> The average Southern Democrat who finds the productions of his section well protected by the new tariff measure, now looks with entire complaisancy upon the fact that one-half of the members of Congress from south of Mason and Dixon's schools? Would you refuse to lift up line voted for protection.

newal of activity is permanent in its

The demand for those beautiful tables by which the silver orators sought to prove last year that the price of wheat is dependent upon the price of silver has suddenly fallen off since wheat has continued to advance and silver has steadily decreased in price for many months past, is; give him education that he may no

Silver-mine owners who are attempting to carry Iowa and Ohio on the silver issue this fall should have a "business" consultation with Mr. Debs and arrange with him to delay the departure of his communistic organization until after the elec- It is an established maxim of economy tion. They need all of that kind of votes that education adds to the value of i they can muster.

The Commissioner of Pensions does not agree with the Democratic idea that the duty of examining surgeons is to invent ways and means of keeping old soldiers from getting pensions justly due them, and so has dismissed about five hundred Democratic examining surgeons who motives. seem to have thought that their chief duty during the past four years.

The proposition for a half flat door ha no further charms for Tom Watson and his Populist followers. He has announced a new platform of a government issue of paper money which shall give a per capita of fifty dollars to everybody, and he expects to put this in the platform at the and longer terms. convention of his party this week and send the free-coinage proposition to the tax, it will be no great burden. A tax of

It is doubtless a great disappointment to Mr. Bryan to know that he is not to figure as the chief of the silver movement in the next campaign. But the mine owners who put up the cash for the silver intelligent citizenship; that she may be a fight have decided that a man with a los. greater, nobler Commonwealth; that she ing record will not do for a second race, college. We will say the cost of the pre- and have therefore passed the word along the power and the glory for which her of the government was in possession of paratory education is \$300; of the col- the line that he is to be ignored in the Creator designed her.

> No wonder Chairman Butler of the Populist National Committee rejected Mr. Bryan's \$1,500 contribution to the campaign fund of that party under the circumstances. The idea of supposing that so small a sum would command the an early probability. But four-months Presidential nomination of a great party is preposterous. A man with the financial wisdom which Mr. Bryan professes ought ter teachers, longer terms. And to get family. to have known better.

Democratic support for the protective tariff is one of the causes of the improved conditions through the country. Business men who are constantly studying these conditions are of the opinion that the tariff bill which has just been framed will remain on the statute books for a long time because of the growth of the

will be permanent business prosperity.

Scrap books and newspaper files are inconvenient things to politicians who make reckless assertions. Candidate Bryan last fall paraded in his speeches in various parts of the country the fact that Senator Sherman had asserted that the growth of population and business in the United States required an increase of \$42 000,000 a year in the currency, and said that the cessation of the coinage of silver had cut off the opportunity to add this necessary amount to our money. Mr. Bryan finds this statement particularly embarrassing just now, in view of the announcement that the coinage of the mints of the United States this fiscal year will be in round numbers a hundred million dollars, and that in the calendar year 1896 ninetynine million dollars, which is two and a half times as much as he last fall asserted was necessary to keep pace with our growth of population and business. When it is further considered that the money circulation of the United States to day is 138 million greater than a year ago, it will be seen that his distress over what he assumed was a lack of ability to increase our own currency 42 million a year was not only unfounded, but evidently intended to mislead.

LET US UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER. It has grieved us to learn that some brethren, whom we love and admire, in the Chowan section, do not approve our advocacy of local taxation for school purposes. We desire to reason together candidly with them and all in their attitude. They represent a section which has always been loyal and true, the section to which the former editor of this paper pointed one evening in his last days and said to the son upon whom his work fell, "There is where I began life," as it to indicate that he desired to be remem bered as coming from that section. If we had no other bond of attachment between us and the Chowan brethren, this were sufficient. To that section the Rethose brethren we differ in love; we can understand each other and be glad.

Our eastern counties have a large col ored population. The white people are often threatened with rule by the colored race, or by demagog representatives of that race. In consequence there is no little feeling between the racee. The white people pay nearly all the taxes, but the colored people get their share for schools according to school population and not to what they pay. It is, therefore, inevitable if local taxation is voted for successfully that the white people will pay most of the taxes and the colored people get most of the funds We think this is a fair statement of the condition of affairs. Let us face it honestly, and do what is right.

Will a man starve his own children, because if he makes some bread for them he must give a part of it to the children of another race and also keep them from starving? Will a man refuse to tax himself in order to get adequate schools for his own children, because thereby he also provides for the education of the children of another race, and children who must be citizens. But some one says, "This is not the case; we can provide private schools of our own." We answer, first, this has not been done, and will never be done. According to the report of Superintendent Scarborough only five per cent., only 30,000 out of 630,000, of the children of the people of North Carolina are in private schools. Brethren, you may have a private school in your village, you may have one in your home; but what of the tens of thousands of little homes away from the railroads and the towns, out where the heart of North Carolina is? You must think of them: you are Christian patriots. They mus have Public Schools or none. Will you deny us the privilege of doing our duty by them, because you have private them, because you are already lifted up?

Moreover, we are prepared to say and to maintain that to educate the colored race will help North Carolina domestically, politically, industrially and religious-The colored man is capable of keeping a better home than he does keep give him education that he may know how, that he may aspire to do so. He is capable of being a better citizen than he longer vote ignorantly, may cease to be moved by prejudice, may cease to be deceived by demagogs, that he may think for himself; we cannot hope for anything but a solid black vote so long as the colored race is ignorant; education makes men independent. The colored race is capable of being worth more industrially. man; it makes him more careful, more self respectful, more conscientious, more humane, more capable of wise work. He is capable of a higher plane of religion. The colored man is a man; he has a soul that soul created of God is capable of development. Give him education that he may read God's Word, that he may do God's will, that before his mind's eye may be set the right ideal and the right

In the western counties the colored race is no obstacle to local taxation. But in these counties the need of better schools and longer terms is just as great, If the question comes to this: Shall w have an intelligent white race and an intelligent colored race, or an illiterate white race and an illiterate colored race, which will you choose, brother? Certainly no one, even in the "black district." can blame us for urging the need and showing the only way to better schools

If the white race does have to pay the cents on the hundred dollars is only one dollar on the thousand; five dollars on five thousand, ten dollars on ten thousand; the thirty cents on the poll is paid by all alike. And this, friends and brethren, is the price of North Carolina's supremest need-good free schools for her 630,000 children, that she may have an may be richer industrially, and mightier religiously; that she may come forth into

Local taxation is the only hope. If there were any other way, we would have found it and clung to it. The readers of the Recorder know we have studied this problem assiduously. We began by insisting that the State, by her Constitution owes the people four-months' schools. The levy was increased and the law so changed as to make four-months' schools schools are not a lequale, are not sufficient die , twelve of whom survive her. The for North Carolina's n ed. We must hearifelt sympathies of the entire comhave better schools, better equipped, bet this we must have local taxation. The CHAPEL HILL, N. C., July 5, 1897.

general system has failed everywhere; it has had a fair trial in North Carolina and failed. We must supplement it with the local township system, which has proved successful in many towns in North Carolins and in the Western and New England States; we must, or remain, in spite of our noble history and heredity and unsurpassed natural advantages, among the

lowest in the ranks of sister States. This is the crisis in North Carolina. protective sentiment among the Demo We realize that its turning in August crats, and that with its permanency there will carry good or ill for our State and people, and knowing this, we count no obstacle so great, no sacrifice so costly, as to prevent us from doing everything we can to battle out a glorious victory over ignorance. Our banner is the banner of Light; it shall not go down before the darkness; the children of the plain people of North Carolina shall be educaed.—Biblical Recorder.

HON. J. L. M. CURRY WRITES. The following letter has been received

by Superintendent of Public Instruction

Mebane, which is of general interest to. tne people of the State :

" Hon. C. H. Mebane, Raleigh, N. C. "DEAR SIR: I send a check for \$14,000. closing Peabody appropriation for this educational year, except two hundred dollars, which are due to Greensboro Normal, and will be paid in July. The duplica'e receipt, to be dated, signed and returned, will explain the apportionment of the money.

"I was sorry not to have had a free and full conference with you in reference to the use of Peabody money for next year. "From recommendations of schools you have sent, it seems that I have been un fortunate in conveying an intelligible idea

of the policy of the fund. "Generally, exclusively in most States, the income is used to promote teaching or professional training through the col lege at Nashville and normal schools and institutes in the State.

"In North Carolina we have supported scholarships at Nashville and aided Greensboro and some so called colored normals.

"To these, under special appeal, Durham and Clinton were added, but they will not be aided next year. "Now, what shall be done next year The scholarships at Nashville will be con-

tinued and liberal aid will be continued "I greatly desire to stimulate and improve the teaching in colored schools, but do not wish to practice a sort of decep-

"The enclosed receipt mentioned schools all of which, with the exception of Durham and Clinton, claim to be normal scho ls. "You and I know they are not, except

in name. I hoped North Carolina would have established one or two real schools for colored teachers. "A bill was passed, I believe, but it is uncertain when the school will be put in

"Understand me, for your recommendation and statement of teachers, pupils, ask the trustees to aid some colored schools, or few of the best, but not under the claim of their being normals, and this only until the regular and real normal is established. Look over the field and give

me facts and your judgment. "Again, I have had numerous applica tions for aid to town schools on condition of local aid. This I seek to promote, but how shall we discriminate? The aid as given must be a trifle. I am under par tial committal to help the schools of Raleigh and Washington, provided the ne-groes get the benefit of the public schools. But High Point, Reidsville, Chapel Hill and a dozen other places are clamoring for Peabody money. Let me have your est judgment as to one or two, and the

"I must adopt the rule of communicating with these schools through the Stare Superintendent. Principals or trustees talk to me, or write, and both sides get wrong impressions and complaints are

"I, is best for them to send application through you and to get your endorsement after surveying the whole field.

"With sincere thanks for your cheerfu co operation.

"I am, yours truly, "J. L. M. CURRY." STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The State Board of Examiners have been elected by the Board of Education, and is as follows: Prof. W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest College; President L. L. Hobbs, of Guilford College, and Prof. M. C. S. Noble, Superintendent of the Wil-

mington graded schools. The election occurred at a meeting of the Board of Education in the government office on Monday. The new local Board of Trustees for the Colored Normal School at Goldsboro was also to have been selected at the same meeting, but was deferred.

The Board of Examiners will hold office for two years, and Superintendent C. H. Mebane will be their Chairman ex officio. This Board will prepare and recommend the public school teachers of the State through the county supervisors, a course of reading and professional study for teachers and school government as may in its judgment be helpful in schoolroom work.

They are to have the power to grant first-grade life certificates, which may be used in any county in the State, and shall furnish to the public the several county supervisors, through at least one month before the regular annual coun'y examination of teachers, full information as to the nature and character of the require ments for such first grade certificates. They will annually prepare and furnish to the several county supervisors a set of examination questions, covering subjects required by law to be taught in the public schools of the Sate, which shall be submitted at the regular annual coun y examination of teachers in July to applicants for a first grade life certificate, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, and shall examine and grade the papers of all applicants for a first grade life certificate, and shall issue said certificate to such applicants as are properly qualified and justly entitled thereto, and all examination papers of applicants to whom first-grade life certificates shall be granted shall be kept on file in the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction: provided, that each applicant for a first-grade life certificate shall pay in ad ance to the county supervisor the .an. of \$5, which shall be reported to the County Board of Education Association visit Warren. We need your and paid into the general school fund of instructions. The good people of Warren

the county. Every first-grade life certificate is to continue valid, provided it be renewed by the Bard of Examiners every five years, and the prerequisite for this re-newal shall be an affidavit of the teacher holding the certificate that he has been actually engaged in teaching since the last renewal.

The meetings of the State Board of Examiners are to be held at the call of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In Memoriam. Departed this life on the 30th day of

June, 1897, Lucy, the beloved wife of George Trice, age 39 years and 11 months There is no one in Chapel Hill but what knew Lucy. Her kind and affectionate manner towards all, caused her to be beloved by all who knew her.

She was the mother of fourteen chilmunity is hereby extended to the bereaved | North Carolina.

A FRIEND.

THE PAUSE.

More than sixty-seven years ago one of the greatest, if not absolutely the greatest, of American statesman in a celebrated speech began with an exhortation to imitate the example of the mariner who having been tossed for many days in thick weather and on an unknown rea. naturally availed himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude and escertain how far the elements had driven him from his true course. Let us repeat the figure and apply it to existing political conditions. Let us take our latitude and ascertain, if we may, how far the elements of current windy politics have driven us from the true course. And let us further, in pur uance of the Websterian figure, "refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to conjecture where we now are. What constitutes the real difference be-

tween the great parties as they now stand? It certainly is nothing that relates to the War of the Rebellion. Those differences by common consent are disposed of and no longer disturb or separate us. Is it the tariff? Whoever stops to taink will realize that the line between the great parties on that subject which came by inheritance from the ante bellum period and grew to be distinctly drawn at the end of the reconstruction period with the necessity for a change from war taxes t) a cientific system of revenue and finance, has been growing dim and shadowy within the last eight years. We have been passing through the experimental period. The country has been trying to find its way to a sound basis of taxation. It wanted encouragement for its own industries in competition with foreign labor, and in 1890 the McKinley tariff furnished it. It was not absolutely perfect. There was a revulsion, In 1892 the pendulum swung to the other extreme, and there was an apparent verdict in favor of a tariff for revenue only. The party that advocated it and made it a campaign shibboleth, having come into power upon the strength of it, shrank from the responsibility of putting it in the form of an enactment, paltered with it, and concluded by passing a bill that was neither one thing nor the other. It did not afford revenue enough to carry on the Government, and was so far from protecting anything that for four years all our industries languished and only general distress prevailed. So, then, with another swing of the pendulum the Republican party came back to power upon the issue of protection. It is now charged with the responsibilities thereby devolved. It is endeavoring to discharge them, as we believe, not only with sincere conscientiousness in reference to the general principle to which it stands committed, but with what is better, if possible, a thorough comprehension of changed conditions and the capacity for meeting them in the broad spirit of statesmanship rather than the narrowness of partisan bigotry. Meanwhile, nothing is more obvious

than that with the changed conditions the relations of parties have changed, Or, to state it more carefully, the relaparties have changed. The experience of both parties in the making of tariffs has brought wisdom. Except for party traditions they are not so far apart upon the details of what may be called he revenue functions of the Government. Another issue has crept in and has swiftly become the most prominent and most potent in all our politics. That is, in brief, whether the Nation is at heart honest; whether it means to do business houestly, to discharge its obligations dollar for dollar and conduct its affairs on the high plane of honor and uprightness, or descend to the trickery of scaling our debts and buying up our obligations at a discount. need give ourselves no further trouble about the tariff. We shall have a revenue measure that will bring us income enough to meet our outgo, and all our industries will be prosperous. Now comes the pause. Shall we be honest? That is the next great question. Let us not disguise it. Beside it the question of Free Trade or Protection is an empty abstraction. It will presently engross the whole field of politics, and we shall be shortsighted and unwise to ignore or belittle it.

MACON, N. C., July 6, 1897. MR. EDITOR: Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words regarding the public school matters in Warren Coun'y. According to law, the

Board of Education, Clerk of the Court and Register of Deeds met yesterday and elected that hightoned, Christian gentleman, and strong advocate and promoter of public education, James R. Rodwell, Supervisor. We must say in honor of the members of the board, that they made a wise choice, but when we consider the character and ability of these gentlemen. no one would have expected otherwise, for they are among the foremost educational

lights of the two races of our county. Our little John P. Williams is the right man in the right place. He seemed perfectly at home while he keenly watched the interests of both races. But we are sorry to find a very strong opposition to the the special tax law among both white and colored. We cannot see how any friend of education can conscientiously oppose the special tax, but what puzzles us most is, how any colored man, and especially a colored teacher, can oppose Do we not know that a large number of our Democratic friends are opposed to the public chool for no other reason than because the negroes are benefited by the taxes they pay. And when we show an unwillingness to pay a special tax to educate the children of our own race, do we not give the while man a better reason to oppose the public school! Let us not place "stumbling blocks" in our own path. But we teac ers are afraid that if as the State Superintendent recommends, two or more schools are put into one and the grade of teaching raised, that will

'place a stumbling block" in our path. Now, dear teachers, we should not be narrow hearted. We should not care more for our own welfare than we do for the education and welfare of the thousands of boys and girls, whose only hope for an education is the public school.

May no boy or girl ever have it to say that any teacher opposed special tax or an improvement of the grade of schools, and thus lessen his or her chances for an educati n. But let us join our worthy and efficient boards of education and our proficient supervisors a d help to remove every objection and obstacle that may be thrown in the way of public education. We shall be glad to se- some of the

lecturers appointed by the State Teachers' are always willing to sland for the best int rest of the whole people. Yours truly, W. H. WARWICK.

Week-End Rates to Mountain Resorts. SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, '97. Special attention is called to the exceedingly low rates placed in effect Saturday, June 26th, by the Southern Railway to the various mountain resorts in Wes ern North Carolina, including Asheville, Black Mountain, Round Knob.

Marion, Morganton, Connelly Springs and Hickory. Tickets are sold on Saturday and Sunday for trains arriving at Asheville not later than 2:30 P. M. Sunday, and are good returning the following Monday. These are the cheap at rates which have ever been placed in effect to Western

Full information can be obtained by applying to your nearest agent.